Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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By Samuel Coate Atkinson,

No. 36 CARTER'S ALLEY.

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Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

FROM THE HEART.

I stood on pleasure's dizzy brain,
Free from care, from pain or sorrow,
Nor thought to laugh at misfortune's dream,
To banish with the morrow.

I said to care, begone thy pace,
Seem not in ghost or ghast;
Grave melancholy, keep thy face,
For sadder souls than me.

The world's a garden fair and wild,
Where flowers in sweetly bloom,
Variety's a spring ray child,
Who laughs at care, and gloom.

Then let me gather ev'ry flower,
Which blooms and fruits, I find,
Fill basket upon the morning hour,
Of youth and beauty still.

But ah! the' wand of fate dispels
The fairest tints of joys
Her iron pinions, where he foretells,
My brightest hope destroys.

That ray of Hope, so gay, and bright
That dances in my heart,
Now set in clouds, of endless night
Nor left one parting gleam.

ERNESTINE,

From Atkinson's Casket.

The Legend of Buck Island.

CONCLUDED.

Meanwhile, like a disembodied spirit haunting the scenes of earthly bliss, George Meredith, the grave and gay, wandered about Buck Island. The late conversation with his patron had been of power to harrow up his very soul—to excite his brain with the torments of the damned: the loftiest and the tenderest impulses of his nature had been dashed to the earth, out of it. For bones sdgwards his mind was a chaos of distraction and despair; and when partially restored to a sense of his surroundings and acute judgment, its alternations of high and tranquilizing repose, of wild despondency, and resentful rage, aptly exemplified that tale of the royal beard, daily bespread with dainties, fit for the gods, yet to be wasted and polluted by the ravages of the insatiate Harpies. At one moment, his every soothing wish a gratified sense of the parental kindness, the delicate observance hitherto treating him as a son and equal; became associated and assimilated into a sordid and licious composure by a firm determination to persevere in the stern course, prescribed at the fiery ordeal of that day, when the ecstacies of happy love excelled not the elevating, though transient glow, exhibited by those heroic musings. Then the bitter conviction of his complete and inspired dependence, of his presumption so carefully rebuked, of the unworthy contrast of his extrinsic inferiority to her, who was still his idol—and all rose in their original colors, darkened his soul like the overshadowing wings of the foul mythological monsters, and swallowing up each generous and ennobling emotion, left it filled with the confusion and fury of madness. But it was not for one, upright, rational and clear sighted as was George Meredith, to rest in this fierce and uncanid mood. After the first pangs of mortified pride had abated, he could not but own the truth and justice of the offensive inuendoes, administered, as they were, in the gentlest manner, such as a true and high knowledged the generosity of Sir Rezin's conduct, and, although he could not but own his goodness; a goodness, which, in place of punishing, or even reproving his amorous folly, had exercised the most indulgent forbearance and its weakness. He was conscious that his patron had pondered on the subject, combated the confusion of his rash passion, otherwise demanded of him by honour, was thereby rendered of useless, and consequently null. That he must be was trusted—must and ever himself trust-worthy. The path of duty was plain and broad, though dismal, lay straight before him, and he solemnly swore to tread it with a steady and unfaltering step. But the unhappy young man soon discovered that it was one thing to bind himself in his solitary meditations, by such a vow—another to endure it. Still he resolutely tempted to its violation, by the angel figure of her he adored, hovering around and before him, like a heavenly consolation. He found, to his cost, that

"Few can hold a fire in hand,
"By thought upon the frosty Caucasus,"

and that his only safety was to be sought in flight: so, on the fourth day after the explanation between himself and the knightly proprietor of Buck Island, left his cool retreat for a moment, the paradise of his youth, the anticipated asylum of his maturer years, to seek his fortune among strangers in a distant season.

The charming being, for loving whom he was now so cruelly chastised by the displeasure of George's marked avoidance, no less than by her desire to efface all remembrance of her unseemly, unsolicited and severe reproof, behaved herself like a heroine, when in the general leave-taking of the family after supper, on saying "good-night" for the last time, he kissed and bade "God bless her!" But for weeks and months the tenderness of those parting accents thrilled on her ear, rendering her insensible to all other vows and protestations, even though sanctified by the tender and holy rites reverenced as the mandate of the Deity. Long before day-break, Meredith had quitted the Fanny with every faculty of head and heart benumbed by the bereavement.

It end, but to be regretted by the assigna of the present incumbent of the chair of State. With in the ample curtains of the same rich material, and Hebe-tendered, and the sweet virgin vestal, and taking cognizance of the clergyman and congregation. Immediately the opposite pew, graced by the belle of the day, constituted the centre of attraction. "The pure and eloquent blood yclad in the Fanny's transparent sheath, evinced her painful embarrassment under such general and oppressive scrutiny, which, however, relaxed not for all the agitations of discomposure. Whether it was that the variable hues of her countenance were felt as a reproach upon his fated hour was come, we cannot undertake to decide; but certain it is, a young Scottish gentleman, who had entered one of the pews of the Governor, he presented this inviterate starer to her Rezin and the ladies as Lord Malcolm Irvine's second son had not the slightest weight. The young nobleman immediately attached himself to the side of Miss Bland, and under the cloaks attended by her titled escort, and followed by the ill wishes of all the curious fair ones present. Our old friend, Mr. Rezin Blair, was also in acquaintances part company at their coach-door; being invited to a seat in the vehicle, he accepted the offer with pleasure, and was about every leasure moment—that is to say two thirds of his time—occupied in the agreeable exercise of self to her, who had so instantaneously enthralled him. To true he had not, as yet, compiled with the former's pressing solicitation to a set courtship; but the acute knight, willing to strain a point in favour of a personage so illustrious, accepted the courtesy as a visits and assistance as declarative of his ultimate purpose, and laid-down his resolution to be guided by them with trying and moulding, and capacious as a moderate sized dwelling. But the anxious courtier found himself obliged, in the course of the first appointment, which, through his agency, embittered the lot of others, being obliged by a sudden and violent fit of the gout, at the house of a patrician friend, appointed as one of their stopping places in King and Queen County, for persons of distinction rarely freed the accommodations of the paltry inns along the road side. The pluhoopluc knight, who carried his theory of patience into practice, endured the delay and his physical tortures with an equanimity worthy of Epictetus; but it was no slight trial to her ladyship, and in lieu of witnessing the grand procession arrayed around the state coach, which, with its glittering trappings, gilded wheels, and cream, at liveried outriders, would have overshrined the dazzling figure of Lord Bristol, shining like a gemmed image, in his suit of gold tissue, and with a pelisse, and sapphire buttoned with a loop of diamonds, which precious decorations dazzled the eyes of all parts of his dress, she was forced to put up with a mere second-hand description of the glories of the scene. Fanny, then a young girl, and to splendid attire and pieces, had longed at first to see the show; but her thoughts were wholly occupied by her father and his sufferings, had expressed no regret at his complaint. After a fortnight's confinement, Sir Rezin became rapidly convalescent—and the party soon resumed their route in good health and spirits. Miss Bland, though her mind was far from at ease, struggled earnestly, and not unsuccessfully, against her sorrow and her love. Nothing so much contributed to re-assure her serenity, as the ungrateful and capricious neglect, with which she imagined herself repaid by him, to whom she had conferred the treasury of her pure and ardent affections. Every emotion of feminine pride and delicacy roused in resentment by Meredith's studied coldness, she determined to tear the remembrance of that thankless cause from her bosom, if the effort cost her her life's best blood; but she had been so long accustomed to love and cherish him, first as a brother, and then as a friend, his idea was so closely and indissolubly interwoven with every thought and feeling of her joy and sorrow, that hitherto the attempt had seemed like hairing her heart. But she was now thrown into a new world, where the fascinations and allurements the sighs of other wooers, and the adulation of society might triumphantly be counted with a secret and unrequited partiality.

The Blands reached Williamsburg in safety, and were welcomed with a round of gaiety and parasites. The richest and loveliest heiress in Virginia had only to show herself to be adored; and her arrival was considered by the poets and rhymers of the town as dividing public attention with the entering the new Governor. But conscious as was the young beauty of her surpassing charms, she yet trembled to encounter the general notice as the first scene in which she undergo the searching gaze of the many, the superciious criticism of the fastidious or the jaded yet flattering eulogy so often a derisive of the object it pretends to deify. She panted for solitude, but dreaded to be modish or fashiondemned: nor were her fears altogether groundless. In those days, when the "Ancient Dominion" was in rude infancy, the luxury of female richness, from the respondent liyrl "to the pretty Miss Powhatan," approached to that epidemic of the chief of three Sister-graces) the men had grown hypercritical in beauty. It was necessary to be faultless in form and feature, and of this, the Albemarle toast was apprehensively aware. Every

U. S. Post and Bulletin.

Saturday, January 11.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Samuel Powell, to be Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee, in the place of John Williams, resigned.

John S. Dunn, to be Marshal for the District of New Jersey, in the place of Ephraim Denke, resigned.

Robert C. Nicholas, to be Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, in the place of Thomas K. Bayard, deceased.

Edward Coon, to be Judge for the Territory of Iowa.

William S. Fulton, to be Secretary for said Territory.

Andrew Dunlap, to be Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Tilghman A. Howard, to be Attorney for the District of Indiana.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

Henry Myers, Esq. to be an Associate Judge for Delaware county, in the place of the Hon. John Archer, deceased.

APPOINTMENT BY THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

General Samuel Power of Beaver, Superintendent of the Beaver Division Pennsylvania Canal, in place of John Dickey, Esq., elected Senator.

The drawing of lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets, are no longer permitted, either in this state or in the State of New York. The people of these New York are particularly severe, as will be seen by the following abstract of its provisions:—

"The setting up or drawing of any Lottery within the state is declared a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to the amount of the whole sum or value for which such Lottery was made, and if that cannot be ascertained, then a fine of $1,500 or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Advertising or giving notice in any way of a Lottery, is declared a misdemeanor, punishable by $150 fine, or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Selling or offering to sell tickets in any Lottery is declared a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Offering for sale any property dependent on the drawing of a lottery, is declared a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

All property so offered, is declared forfeited to the state.

All prizes or Lotteries are declared forfeited for the use of the poor.

The purchaser of any ticket or tickets, is entitled to sue for and recover double the amount of the money from the vender.

A Long Island postal gave solemn notice a month or two since, that his wife had presented him with four healthy children, to wit, two boys and two girls. Such a notice was calculated to excite the envy of every bachelor, and the editors from one end of the Republic to the other, of course, made such a generous notice their own. Not a single editor wondered, and made it the subject of a paragraph of usual paragraphs as the Long Island man's family was supposed to be in course of time. It is known, however, that their color is all rough. There was no wonderment shown for the reason that it was one of children, born as they ought to have been, in wedlock. He intermits, returned home from a visit, and that he sent into the highest degree of astonishment, on finding, for now inside of descending an event that never happened to occur!

The Petersburg Gazette contains a statement of the tonnage and trade of the town of Cleaveland, Ohio, on Lake Erie, from 1825 to 1837, which exhibits, in a striking degree, the rapid increase of property and enterprise in that section of the state. The population of Cleaveland in 1825 was 1,075, and in 1837 it was 6,000. The tonnage at Cleaveland was 7,336 in 1825 it was 233, and in 1837 it was 39,000. The amount of duties in 1825 was $10,000; it is now nearly $100,000. In 1825 the value of imports was $174,945; it is now nearly $4,000,000

An action for damages, was brought in the Supreme Court, New York, a few days since, by a lady in the person of the plaintiff by the defendant in Love last, for a breach of promise of marriage. The jury found a verdict for the lady of New York. The plaintiff was a spectator on the occasion referred to, and the defendant belonged to a troupe of Ethiopian Serenaders, and one of agent in the same line, amounts to $19,493, only, being an average of five cents and three mills apiece, to a dollar in paper.

We learn with pleasure that Mr. Daniel J. Rhoads is about engaging a contract for introducing whole-some water into the city of New York. Mr. Rhoads, a number of the City Councils at the time our Fairmount water works were commenced, and has since been engaged in the construction of similar contracts for the corporations. We hope he will be successful in his efforts for New York.

In a report—says the Richmond Compiler—that the 5 cruisers of the Navy intends ordering two ships of the line. The first will be a spectacle on the occasion referred to, and the defendant belonged to a troupe of Ethiopian Serenaders, and one of agent in the same line, amounts to $19,493, only, being an average of five cents and three mills apiece, to a dollar in paper.

The Senate Free prevails in New York to a considerable extent. Eighteen deaths occurred there by during the week ending on Saturday last.

Rev. Arthur Bronson, D. D. of N. York, has been unanimously elected President of Augusta College, Kentucky.

A letter from Washington to the Journal of Commerce states, that Mr. Southard will reply to Mr. Benton. Here we shall have sound sense instead of fustian and rant.

Judge Porter, elected Senator from Louisiana, is by birth an Irishman, a very distinguished man of noble mien.

The quantity of Anthracite Coal sent to market from the Schuylkill coal region, during the past year, is estimated at 1,000,000 tons. The increase on the amount sent to market in 1837 is 137,337 tons.

The N. York Stock and Exchange Board, voted, last week, $100 to the Orphan Asylum, $100 to the Society for the relief of Poor Widows, $100 to the Society for the relief of aged indigent females, $100 to the French Benevolent Society, $100 to the Society for the relief of indigent persons of the Jewish persuasion.

GIRARD COUCHERS.

Mr. Burton Cooper, Clerk of the Girard Trustees has by direction of the City Councils, prepared and published a full account of the state of the trusts, &c. relating to the Girard Will.

The schedule of stocks and loans passed to the city corporation, belonging to the estate of the late Stephen Girard, exhibiting the whole amount of *personal property* of the deceased, which was referred to the trustees by the Orphans' Court, amounts to $4,436,580 19, but has been estimated as worth $5,700,104 53.

The principal items are loans to the state of Pennsylvania, $1,133,333 33—331 shares of stock in the bank of the U. States, $934,100—loans to the Schuylkill Navigation Company, $175,000—2,000 shares of the Bank of North America, $200,000

Of these stocks and loans, those two sums appropriated for the erection and endowment of the Girard College, viz.

The city loans,	$2,000,000 00
For the improvement of the Eastern,	
Front of the city and Delaware Ave.	
	$900,000 00
Roadway fund,	$304,104 13
To purchase coal for the poor,	$20,000 00
Cash in the treasury, Jan. 1, 1833,	$19,431 20
Receipts during 1833,	$142,827 32
	$162,258 51
Cash paid for Girard College, in 1833,	$93,567 12
Other appropriations,	$68,792 10
Balance in treasury, Jan. 1, 1834,	$91,691 39
Estimated rent income for 1834,	$177,250 12

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

MAJOR DOWNING'S OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION TO THE CABINET.

Major Downing, in his letter of December 27th, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and has views on the subject of the Bank, and the Deposits, to the Cabinet generally. Now it is the will of the President to have them laid before the people, and he has ordered this paper for publication. A delay of some days occurred before any opportunity for it could be found. Having waited for some time for the accomplishment of the present object, the fear has become confirmed that the present Cabinet was not for from being a "Unit," and consequently unable to wage any longer, and has therefore decided to undertake the publication of this important document himself. We recommend it to the perusal of the people, as containing valuable information of the subject that has ever been presented to the public.

MAJOR DOWNING'S OFFICIAL PAPER.

Read to the Cabinet, and majors, auditors, and underscretaries, and ordered to be printed, for the use of the Government, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1833—and printed for the use of all the citizens from Downingville, in Maine, to the Sabine, on the coast, and up the Mississippi and Missouri, and so down the Ohio, and across by the Erie Canal to Albany, and along by the middle road over New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, to Washington—and away again to all parts of creation, and to every body.

Gentlemen and Gentlemen of the Cabinet, and the rest so you have present, compose in the Government; I feel right smart, as I always do when right between you and the people; what I am going to say next calculate I have said over on your private consultations, and so as to make you know mane; you have pretty much all on you had your turn, and now comes my turn; it don't look right, I know, for one man to have all the say-so's little, it is because I hasn't had time to fix the eggs more than I'll give you my private opinion pretty much as you get bread from the Bakers, and leave you to put it to your own use. Some folks don't like it, and some may butter his own shoe just to please his fancy; that aint my business as much as it is mine.

We are now about to make a new master plan to get the country out of trouble, but no use how it got into trouble; and you can say a bale on both sides, it was time to smash 'em—and then came trouble. And it just takes a few sharp folks may contend themselves with open windows and door, to let the smoke out, but my notion is that the safest plan is to keep the fire in the stove, for then it don't get so chimbly will our smoke at the right end, let the fire be where it will.

Now there is a few things we must look into a little, and then we will know more about ems, and I am goin to examine.

What kind of critter the Bank of the United States is?

Whether its nature is to do good or evil to the country, and then we'll see what to do.

Masters and things in general.

Twenty years ago the country was in trouble, and they set up with it Under the people's gift, and as bad as old Continental—and a good deal was a little worse bad, for it was trying a year's time longer than three ages if he believes well—and its a good way to try folks most all ways, and make a trial of 'em, and see how much a million and a half of dollars, not worth the cost of the paper and ink used every year in making 'em, turns out of a one a stroke in the Bank, ought to be worth now then of the same kind of a stiff if it hadn't been for the Bank. Now, I say that is one of our wise folks of that day said we must have a Bank of the United States, and so they was. And so we went to do the work well, and to clear out all this trash—and so this Bank was made, and the first thing was, as there was no gold and silver to pay for it, they put in the Bank, went and bot's a good jag on't on Europ, and so we can manage things through the Bank better than we could by the Specie.

Now I'm pretty dirty job to do so I tell you, and the Bank did'nt get through with it without se ratches and smutes its fingers pretty considerable; and that wasn't all the work we had to do. The first thing we found the Bank agree to pay fifteen hundred thousa und dollars to the United States, and we found it out we had got to take care of the people's money in all parts of the country, and so we had to look round for some of the Government toldrem to, and to pay all the pensions, and to do every thing in the money way we had to; and after that first bargain was made, the Bank found a pretty tuff bargin for the Bank—for all it got in return for all this work, was the use of the money, and when the Government didn't want it the Bank might lend it out. It took a good deal of care to make the Bank get things to work smooth. It was like a wagon bag waggon that wanted a good deal of honey hoses to drag it, and so we had to humor the Bank; and the Bank know us, and so we can manage things through the Bank better than we could by Specie.

Some on you say it aint right to pay interest to folks for the use of their own money—but then a man he they keep drawers of interest. Well, that is all chalk and water. Now I know we have got an everlastin rich country to clear up, and I'll tell you how much it is, our man can get a few hundred dollars lent to him, he can go and buy a good piece of land, and then he can sell it to these very foreigners, who are all the while coming out here to settle upon it, and in a few short times more for it than the land first cost; and so our man he can pay off his debts, and have a good deal left, and find themselves in a few years with money to spare. Now I'm one of the kind of folks you can't see an willing to say to foreigners, as the late Col. Fulton man says to the feds, when he got one on 'em down, and is pullin him in, "No, keep down, keep down, I will Colter." But folks abroad who have money to spare, don't know our folks as well as we do, and so a good many on old land another. But they know our folks well enough to trust 'em with their money on the stock, and make 'em pay good premiums too; and our folks can lend their money to our farmers. But if you go on, and rock down the Bank, you'll find you've got to pull work in the Bank, just to get a new shuffle and cut at a new one—without turnin so red as a beet when you meet one, for one say I can't, and so can't you.

And now I'm most done—if I have trod on any body's toes in the course of my talk I'm sorry, but I tread the strait line, and tread only on toes that stick out of the line, and that's too often the case with folks now a days in office.

I've telled you now pretty much my notions; and now I'm done for the last time—and you may depend, and that's no degree to any man unless he tries to stick to it—that I shall never trouble you no more. I don't know how to get the country out of the scrape you're in, but I know people will never get out of it by no hand at gunsan. I have now done my duty—if the people don't do them it isn't my fault. If they say my notions are right they'll say so, and if they don't think so they'll say so, and the more I write about it, the more wrathy I get. So I'm done for the present.

From your fellow-citizen,

J. DOWNING,

Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1833.

DEPOSITE

Mr. Barbour from the Select Committee on the deposites reported sundry resolutions. Mr. R. stated that a report would have accompanied the resolutions, but for his indisposition. He asked that the resolutions be read, which was done.

Mr. Rouse read he had had the fortune to be one of the Committee, and the misfortune to be in a minority of it. He had differed in all the resolutions, in part, but had thrown no impediment in their way. As the resolutions had been brought to the public notice, views on the great, novel and important subject, and he had put down the form of resolutions, which he hoped would be printed and referred to the same Committee with the resolutions of the committee, Mr. R. said he should be constrained to contended for the latter.

Resolutions of the Select Committee on the Deposites.

The Select Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Deposites with the Bank of the U. States, the intercourse between the Bank of Va. and its office of Discount at Norfolk, and the Secretary of the Treasury's correspondence with the Governor, in order that the same under consideration, and now report in part, thereon, the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, as the sense of this committee, that the Bank of the United States would have accompanied the deposites with it, and ought to be rescinded, that its terms and conditions may be partly prejudicial to the Bank of Va. by subjecting its resources to a drain which it will fail and rapid than that which is reserved to the state by the terms of its incorporation; that all attempts to overtrade and make successive issues of its paper upon the country have calamitous, and upon the solvency of the institution penal and proposely that may exist be averted, by adjustment to any imposition however severe, that the Secretary of the Treasury will dictate.

2. That the critical examination to which the Bank has agreed to submit its books, and transactions, and to the Secretary alone, but to any agent or agents, that he may appoint (tending necessarily to a disclosure of the affairs of the people, and fiscal means of the Commonwealth) is degrading to the state and beneath its citizens and its several banks. That the stipulation to give collateral security for its fidelity and ability to perform during a new duty, at the will of the Secretary, gives a more absolute dominion to that federal officer over the notes of the Bank, than is safe for the state to permanently" of power that critter's gone in that are bost, was lookin into it when I came on with him a spell, he was tellin me how he was goin to have me go to him to Washington the latest of times and to have me to look into his books, and to tell him how they was, and how he was to manage, and I told him I didn't know much about bankin, but he wouldn't mind every thing for more than I did, and he said he knew that well enough, but why he don't do it—he has been in a Steamboat so long now as the Bank has been goin and hasn't sealed the Bank of the U. States, and the Government, and I'll tell you why he don't—*it aint his interest to*. He don't want no more of the Bank of the United States, than does of the Bank—the owners of the boat employ him to manage, employing, and they, and to Washington—and away again to all parts of creation, and to every body.

Gentlemen and Gentlemen of the Cabinet, and the rest so you have present, compare in the Government; I feel right smart, as I always do when right between you and the people; what I am going to say next calculate I have said over on your private consultations, and so as to make you know mane; you have pretty much all on you had your turn, and now comes my turn; it don't look right, I know, for one man to have all the say-so's little, it is because I hasn't had time to fix the eggs more than I'll give you my private opinion pretty much as you get bread from the Bakers, and leave you to put it to your own use. Some folks don't like it, and some may butter his own shoe just to please his fancy; that aint my business as much as it is mine.

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Some on you say it aint right to pay interest to folks for the use of their own money—but then a man he they keep drawers of interest. Well, that is all chalk and water. Now I know we have got an everlastin rich country to clear up, and I'll tell you how much it is, our man can get a few hundred dollars lent to him, he can go and buy a good piece of land, and then he can sell it to these very foreigners, who are all the while coming out here to settle upon it, and in a few short times more for it than the land first cost; and so our man he can pay off his debts, and have a good deal left, and find themselves in a few years with money to spare. Now I'm one of the kind of folks you can't see an willing to say to foreigners, as the late Col. Fulton man says to the feds, when he got one on 'em down, and is pullin him in, "No, keep down, keep down, I will Colter." But folks abroad who have money to spare, don't know our folks as well as we do, and so a good many on old land another. But they know our folks well enough to trust 'em with their money on the stock, and make 'em pay good premiums too; and our folks can lend their money to our farmers. But if you go on, and rock down the Bank, you'll find you've got to pull work in the Bank, just to get a new shuffle and cut at a new one—without turnin so red as a beet when you meet one, for one say I can't, and so can't you.

And now I'm most done—if I have trod on any body's toes in the course of my talk I'm sorry, but I tread the strait line, and tread only on toes that stick out of the line, and that's too often the case with folks now a days in office.

I've telled you now pretty much my notions; and now I'm done for the last time—and you may depend, and that's no degree to any man unless he tries to stick to it—that I shall never trouble you no more. I don't know how to get the country out of the scrape you're in, but I know people will never get out of it by no hand at gunsan. I have now done my duty—if the people don't do them it isn't my fault. If they say my notions are right they'll say so, and if they don't think so they'll say so, and the more I write about it, the more wrathy I get. So I'm done for the present.

From your fellow-citizen,

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2. That the critical examination to which the Bank has agreed to submit its books, and transactions, and to the Secretary alone, but to any agent or agents, that he may appoint (tending necessarily to a disclosure of the affairs of the people, and fiscal means of the Commonwealth) is degrading to the state and beneath its citizens and its several banks. That the stipulation

S. E. Post and Bulletin.

Saturday, January 11.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Samuel Powell, to be Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee, in the place of John Williams, resigned.

John S. Dunn, to be Marshal for the District of New Jersey, in the place of Ephraim Denke, resigned.

Robert C. Nicholas, to be Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, in the place of Thomas K. Bayard, deceased.

Edward Coon, to be Judge for the Territory of Iowa.

William S. Fulton, to be Secretary for said Territory.

Andrew Dunlap, to be Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Tilghman A. Howard, to be Attorney for the District of Indiana.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

Henry Myers, Esq. to be an Associate Judge for Delaware county, in the place of the Hon. John Archer, deceased.

APPOINTMENT BY THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.

General Samuel Power of Beaver, Superintendent of the Beaver Division Pennsylvania Canal, in place of John Dickey, Esq., elected Senator.

The drawing of lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets, are no longer permitted, either in this state or in the State of New York. The people of these New York are particularly severe, as will be seen by the following abstract of its provisions:—

"The setting up or drawing of any Lottery within the state is declared a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to the amount of the whole sum or value for which such Lottery was made, and if that cannot be ascertained, then a fine of $1,500 or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Advertising or giving notice in any way of a Lottery, is declared a misdemeanor, punishable by $150 fine, or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Selling or offering to sell tickets in any Lottery is declared a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Offering for sale any property dependent on the drawing of a lottery, is declared a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

All property so offered, is declared forfeited to the state.

All prizes or Lotteries are declared forfeited for the use of the poor.

The purchaser of any ticket or tickets, is entitled to sue for and recover double the amount of the money from the vender.

A Long Island postal gave solemn notice a month or two since, that his wife had presented him with four healthy children, to wit, two boys and two girls. Such a notice was calculated to excite the envy of every bachelor, and the editors from one end of the Republic to the other, of course, made such a generous notice their own. Not a single editor wondered, and made it the subject of a paragraph of usual paragraphs as the Long Island man's family was supposed to be in course of time. It is known, however, that their color is all rough. There was no wonderment shown for the reason that it was one of children, born as they ought to have been, in wedlock. He intermits, returned home from a visit, and that he sent into the highest degree of astonishment, on finding, for now inside of descending an event that never happened to occur!

The Petersburg Gazette contains a statement of the tonnage and trade of the town of Cleaveland, Ohio, on Lake Erie, from 1825 to 1837, which exhibits, in a striking degree, the rapid increase of property and enterprise in that section of the state. The population of Cleaveland in 1825 was 1,075, and in 1837 it was 6,000. The tonnage at Cleaveland was 7,336 in 1825 it was 233, and in 1837 it was 39,000. The amount of duties in 1825 was $10,000; it is now nearly $100,000. In 1825 the value of imports was $174,945; it is now nearly $4,000,000

An action for damages, was brought in the Supreme Court, New York, a few days since, by a lady in the person of the plaintiff by the defendant in Love last, for a breach of promise of marriage. The jury found a verdict for the lady of New York. The plaintiff was a spectator on the occasion referred to, and the defendant belonged to a troupe of Ethiopian Serenaders, and one of agent in the same line, amounts to $19,493, only, being an average of five cents and three mills apiece, to a dollar in paper.

We learn with pleasure that Mr. Daniel J. Rhoads is about engaging a contract for introducing whole-some water into the city of New York. Mr. Rhoads, a number of the City Councils at the time our Fairmount water works were commenced, and has since been engaged in the construction of similar contracts for the corporations. We hope he will be successful in his efforts for New York.

In a report—says the Richmond Compiler—that the 5 cruisers of the Navy intends ordering two ships of the line. The first will be a spectacle on the occasion referred to, and the defendant belonged to a troupe of Ethiopian Serenaders, and one of agent in the same line, amounts to $19,493, only, being an average of five cents and three mills apiece, to a dollar in paper.

The Senate Free prevails in New York to a considerable extent. Eighteen deaths occurred there by during the week ending on Saturday last.

Rev. Arthur Bronson, D. D. of N. York, has been unanimously elected President of Augusta College, Kentucky.

A letter from Washington to the Journal of Commerce states, that Mr. Southard will reply to Mr. Benton. Here we shall have sound sense instead of fustian and rant.

Judge Porter, elected Senator from Louisiana, is by birth an Irishman, a very distinguished man of noble mien.

The quantity of Anthracite Coal sent to market from the Schuylkill coal region, during the past year, is estimated at 1,000,000 tons. The increase on the amount sent to market in 1837 is 137,337 tons.

The N. York Stock and Exchange Board, voted, last week, $100 to the Orphan Asylum, $100 to the Society for the relief of Poor Widows, $100 to the Society for the relief of aged indigent females, $100 to the French Benevolent Society, $100 to the Society for the relief of indigent persons of the Jewish persuasion.

GIRARD COUCHERS.

Mr. Burton Cooper, Clerk of the Girard Trustees has by direction of the City Councils, prepared and published a full account of the state of the trusts, &c. relating to the Girard Will.

The schedule of stocks and loans passed to the city corporation, belonging to the estate of the late Stephen Girard, exhibiting the whole amount of *personal property* of the deceased, which was referred to the trustees by the Orphans' Court, amounts to $4,436,580 19, but has been estimated as worth $5,700,104 53.

The principal items are loans to the state of Pennsylvania, $1,133,333 33—331 shares of stock in the bank of the U. States, $934,100—loans to the Schuylkill Navigation Company, $175,000—2,000 shares of the Bank of North America, $200,000

Of these stocks and loans, those two sums appropriated for the erection and endowment of the Girard College, viz.

The city loans,	$2,000,000 00
For the improvement of the Eastern	
Front of the city and Delaware Ave.	
	$900,000 00
Roadway fund,	$304,104 13
To purchase coal for the poor,	$20,000 00
Cash in the treasury, Jan. 1, 1833,	$19,431 20
Receipts during 1833,	$142,827 32
	$162,258 51
Cash paid for Girard College, in 1833,	$93,567 12
Other appropriations,	$68,792 10
Balance in treasury, Jan. 1, 1834,	$91,691 39
Estimated rent income for 1834,	$177,250 12

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

MAJOR DOWNING'S OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION TO THE CABINET.

Major Downing, in his letter of December 27th, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and has views on the subject of the Bank, and the Deposits, to the Cabinet generally. Now it is the will of the President to have them laid before the people, and he has ordered this paper for publication. A delay of some days occurred before any opportunity for it could be found. Having waited for some time for the accomplishment of the present object, the fear has become confirmed that the present Cabinet was not for from being a "Unit," and consequently unable to wage any longer, and has therefore decided to undertake the publication of this important document himself. We recommend it to the perusal of the people, as containing valuable information of the subject that has ever been presented to the public.

MAJOR DOWNING'S OFFICIAL PAPER.

Read to the Cabinet, and majors, auditors, and underscretaries, and ordered to be printed, for the use of the Government, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1833—and printed for the use of all the citizens from Downingville, in Maine, to the Sabine, on the coast, and up the Mississippi and Missouri, and so down the Ohio, and across by the Erie Canal to Albany, and along by the middle road over New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, to Washington—and away again to all parts of creation, and to every body.

Gentlemen and Gentlemen of the Cabinet, and the rest so you have present, compose in the Government; I feel right smart, as I always do when right between you and the people; what I am going to say next calculate I have said over on your private consultations, and so as to make you know mane; you have pretty much all on you had your turn, and now comes my turn; it don't look right, I know, for one man to have all the say-so's little, it is because I hasn't had time to fix the eggs more than I'll give you my private opinion pretty much as you get bread from the Bakers, and leave you to put it to your own use. Some folks don't like it, and some may butter his own shoe just to please his fancy; that aint my business as much as it is mine.

We are now about to make a new master plan to get the country out of trouble, but no use how it got into trouble; and you can say a bale on both sides, it was time to smash 'em—and then came trouble. And it just takes a few sharp folks may contend themselves with open windows and door, to let the smoke out, but my notion is that the safest plan is to keep the fire in the stove, for then it don't get so chimbly will our smoke at the right end, let the fire be where it will.

Now there is a few things we must look into a little, and then we will know more about ems, and I am goin to examine.

What kind of critter the Bank of the United States is?

Whether its nature is to do good or evil to the country, and then we'll see what to do.

Masters and things in general.

Twenty years ago the country was in trouble, and they set up with it Under the people's gift, and as bad as old Continental—and a good deal was a little worse bad, for it was trying a year's time longer than three ages if he believes well—and its a good way to try folks most all ways, and make a trial of 'em, and see how much a million and a half of dollars, not worth the cost of the paper and ink used every year in making 'em, turns out of a one a stroke in the Bank, ought to be worth now then of the same kind of a stiff if it hadn't been for the Bank. Now, I say that is one of our wise folks of that day said we must have a Bank of the United States, and so they was. And so we went to do the work well, and to clear out all this trash—and so this Bank was made, and the first thing was, as there was no gold and silver to pay for it, they put in the Bank, went and bot's a good jag on't on Europ, and so we can manage things through the Bank better than we could by the Specie.

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PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY

The Principal paper is now published at Philadelphia

E. T. The people move in relation down by a to the end, realized with ever they to lation to break in up meeting at most powerful the people Petersburg sels, from established handed re

We have of Washing and for sale Fulton at that it is ever seen portrait ment In ing is of pe resentation such as to man, we continually infidelity in ing to the

To the e unexpected employment dividend is there will families, affection, absolute affluence, The famil the lady held an he sentiments procured obtain a c cause, and lation. He sincere, and became de fered her ed to the Providence grateful of

I appear nual report that the U. gaous, 20 unattached ed to 30th the next ing to the during the the rolls, the two, 3 fri In ordinary line, and frigates,

Reduce destructi south wh J. U. A was inse of 60 or ing the

A fire broke out in Savannah on Christmas day, in a large wooden house on Weaker street, which, together with several others of the same material, was destroyed. The fire originated in a cabin which was in the rear of the house, and was occupied by negroes. It communicated from a flake having set the steeple in a blaze, but it was soon extinguished. Other buildings at first threatened were preserved by active measures. The U. S. troops, under the command of Major Bell, were on the ground and rendered the protection of the property removed. The manner attached to console in port were also called into requisition. The fire is supposed to have originated from the explosion of a fire cracker.

A Fact.—A mechanic of this city, on the last inst. discharged from his employment upwards of 100 persons, whose industry and habits are quite as great at this season of the year as any other, and whose support depends upon their labor. Have they not a right to expect the thousands who will thus be thrown into a state of want, it is well for but only to them and the humane to take into consideration.—*Pa-Inq.*

A Memorial, signed by the Master and Wardens of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, praying for a surrender of the privileges of incorporation, has been presented to the Legislature of that state.

A new and splendid Theatre, called the *Arch*, has been commenced in Baltimore, expressly for the Ethiopian drama.

A meeting of gentlemen was held at the Exchange Coffee House, on Thursday evening, at which a committee was appointed to take such measures as they may deem proper, in order to obtain an expression of the sentiments of the citizens in the state of trade, occasioned by the present deranged state of the money market.

A carpenter's shop in Wine alley, Baltimore, and a warehouse adjoining, were destroyed by fire on Saturday last.

A fine seal of Lafayette in a bed of Washington in the centre, surrounded by a broad glory, which fills the whole garden.

The citizens of Petersburg, Va. opposed to the removal of the deposits, held a public meeting on Saturday.

The Address of the carrier of a country paper to his patrons, on New Year's day, ends as follows:—

"Now I subscribe myself your humble servant,

But hopes that his patrons now will hear

The call for the money.

WILLIAM SHINER."

Unto the purse of

Several dwelling houses and a paint shop and carpenter, occupied by Messrs. Hall & Co. in the village of Chittenango, N.Y. were destroyed by fire last week.

During the past year there were 71 fires at Boston, of which were accidental, and 9 (9?/9) incendiary.

Real estate

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected by the Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bird, Broker, and the Reporter, Commercial Intelligencer, and Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1834.

ASHES. 100 lbs.
1st sort.
Pots, No. 1
Pearls
BEESWAX. lb.
BREADSTUFFS.
FLOUR. Barrel.
Philadelphia, Howard-st. and Jersey
Baltimore, Howard-st.
Do. Wharf
Alexandria
Fredericksburg
Petersburg
Richmond
Georgetown
Fredericktown
Rye Flour
Corn Meal
GRAIN. Bushel.
Wheat, white
Red
Rye
Corn, white
Yellow
Oats
Barley
Beans
Clover Seed
Timothy Seed
Flax Seed
Buckwheat
COTTON. Dolls. Cents.
Alabama
Mississippi
Louisiana
Tennessee
Upland
Sea Island
FEATHERS. lb.
FISH. Barrel.
Shad
Herrings
Mackerel, No. 1
No. 2
No. 3
Salmon
FREIGHTS.
To Liverpool
To London
To Havre
To Amsterdam
To Hamburg
To Antwerp
To Rotterdam
To Gothenburg
To Lisbon
To Cadiz
To Gibraltar
To Leghorn
To Genoa
To Trieste
To Malaga
To Alicante
To Barcelona
To Marseilles
To Naples
To Palermo
To Messina
To Smyrna
To Constantinople
To Odessa
To Rio Janeiro
To Buenos Ayres
To Valparaiso
To Lima
To Canton
To Batavia
To Singapore
To Calcutta
To Madras
To Bombay
To Mauritius
To Cape of Good Hope
To Sydney, N. S. Wales
To Van Diemen's Land
To Swan River
To Port au Prince
To Jamaica
To Havana
To Matanzas
To Cienfuegos
To Trinidad de Cuba
To Santiago de Cuba
To Mexico
To Vera Cruz
To Tampico
To Campeachy
To Laguira
To Maracaibo
To Carthagena
To Chagres
To Porto Bello
To Savanilla
To Tobasco
To Tuspan
To Alvarado
To Matamoras
To Santander
To Bilboa
To Barcelona
To Tarragona
To Valencia
To Gijon
To Oporto
To Lisbon
To Faro
To Gibraltar
To Malaga
To Cadiz
To Seville
To Alicante
To Carthagena
To Mahon
To Palma
To Marseilles
To Nice
To Genoa
To Leghorn
To Civita Vecchia
To Naples
To Messina
To Palermo
To Trieste
To Venice
To Ancona
To Corfu
To Zante
To Patras
To Smyrna
To Constantinople
To Odessa
To Gothenburg
To Stockholm
To Carlscrona
To Copenhagen
To Elsinore
To Riga
To Petersburg
To Archangel
To Amsterdam
To Rotterdam
To Antwerp
To Ostend
To Hamburg
To Bremen
To Emden
To Dantzic
To Memel
To Konigsberg
To Stettin
To Lubec
To Rostock
To Wismar
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JACKSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, January 11, 1834.

REMOVAL.

The Printing and Publication Office of this paper is now removed to No. 36 Carter's Alley, 3d door below 2d st. between Chesnut and Walnut.

[The pressure in the money market is at present so very severe in this city, that the notes of distant banks are now at a much greater discount than they were a month ago. We are sorry to perceive from our subscriptions from country subscribers, in notes of that description, on which we suffer much loss, from the high rate of discount charged by the banks. Many remittances are made in five and ten dollar notes of the various state banks, which could as conveniently be made in those of the *United States Bank*, in which case we should suffer no loss. Our subscribers and agents, when remitting five dollars and upwards, will very much oblige us by procuring U. S. Bank notes, where it is possible to do so. Those who remit less, will send their own notes as heretofore.

The people throughout the Union are beginning to move in relation to the public deposites. It was laid down by a celebrated English writer, that the people, in the end, are never wrong. It would seem to be realized with the people of the United States. However their zeal may have been decreased at the outset in relation to this important question, the light begins to break in upon them from all quarters. The great meeting at Richmond has sent forth a series of the most powerful resolutions that were ever read. At Petersburgh also, in the same state, a movement of the people has been made. New York has not been silent, nor backward. We could not have expected of ourself begins to move; the people of Bucks County are about holding a meeting to express their opinions on the subject. We doubt not their resolutions will be eloquent and patriotic. Let us hope that their voice, so unanimous, will be heard and listened to in the proper tribunal of appeal. The country needs a settlement of this great question in a manner which will relieve its pecuniary embarrassments, as well as to attract the tide of business back into its former channels, from which it has been diverted by the present unreasonable rate of discount. Accidentally, a letter is received from a gentleman who is now in Washington, by Ilman & Pilbrow, of New York, and for sale in that city by Thomas Gotel, No. 97 Fulton street, which is a publication solely on this subject, that it is the finest memotinto of the kind we have ever seen; and being a large copy of Stuart's celebrated portrait, it is in all respects a suitable parlor ornament for every American gentleman. The engraving is of peculiar softness, combining accuracy of representation with a very high degree of finish. To such as cherish the memory of that great and good man, we would recommend this portrait as fit to be continually before them, that his features may be as indelibly impressed on their recollection, as his virtues ought to be upon their hearts.

A case of Real Distress.

To the embarrassments of the poor, arising from an unexpected pressure on the money market, scarcity of employment, inclemency of the season, and all those incidental to severe weather. We are fearful that there will be dreadful suffering among indigent families. We have already heard of several cases of affliction, and of one in particular, resulting in which *absolute want* has fell upon a family that once enjoyed affluence, and ranked with the highest in our city. The husband and father died and left four children; the lady is the wife of one who, a few years since, held an honourable civil office. His decease reduced her to poverty. She sought employment for her needle, procured it, and by unceasing industry, contrived to obtain a comfortable subsistence. But the hard times came, and her peaceful friends was visited with desolation. Her employment failed, and her resources was immediately cut off. In this situation her rent became due, and having no means to pay it, she sacrificed her furniture and home, and sought shelter for herself and children in a miserable garret, destitute of bedding. She could not prevail upon herself to speak of her wants—the reflection was too humiliating—and she suffered every deprivation in silence. Accidentally, a few days since, she was discovered, and her situation made known to her benevolent neighbours—*she was without fuel, and almost in a starving condition!* Her wants were immediately relieved.

This is but one case; no doubt there are many others that appeal, equally strong, to our commiseration and sympathies. This is the season, and this the time for the operations of benevolence. Those whom Providence has blessed with plenty, should not be forgetful of the wants of the suffering and virtuous poor.

It appears from documents accompanying the annual reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy, that the U.S. Army comprises 6,412 men, viz. dragoons, 393; artillery, 1,788; infantry, 3,155; recruits and unattached soldiers, 673. The whole number of recruits, and enlistments for the period from 1st January to 30th September, 1833, is 1,036.

The number of militia in the United States, according to the latest returns, is 1,310,615.

The quantity of land sold at the U. S. Land Mines during the year ending 30th Sept. 1833, was 7,941,797 lbs. The number of revolutionary pensioners now on the rolls, under the act of 1832, is 23,458.

The vessels now in commission are, 1 ship of the line, 3 frigates, 10 sloops of war, and 6 schooners. In ordinary, 6 ships of the line, 6 frigates, and 5 sloops of war. Building, (nearly or quite ready for sea) 2 of the line, and 7 frigates. Total, 12 ships of the line, 16 frigates, 15 sloops of war, and 6 schooners.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, a very destructive fire broke out in the extensive store No. 37 south wharves, occupied by Morris Wain & Co. and J. G & D. B. Stacey. We understand the property was insured in various offices of the city to the amount of 60 or 80,000, which will probably come near covering the whole loss. The store was also insured.

A friend at Burlington, N. J., writes us under date of the 6th inst.—"The locomotive came down to Burlington to-day, and passed on three miles below us, to receive the New York passengers which left your city this morning. She had five cars in her train; it was her first visit, and truly a splendid one. The whole concern whizzed through our streets like a thing of life."

Fire at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

About 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, the western wing of the Pennsylvania Hospital, used as the mania ward, was discovered to be on fire. The discovery was made by a watch, and the alarm was immediately communicated it to the gate keeper, by whom the watchmen were informed, and the alarm sounded through the streets. The alarm, however, did not appear to be necessary, as a passenger was dispatched to the State House. In a very few minutes the two hose companies located on the opposite lot were on the ground, and the water being let on in a copious stream, the fire was soon under command. We happened to be on the spot when the alarm was first communicated, and can find no words to convey an idea sufficiently vivid of the horrors of a burning house, especially in the night season; the immediate vicinity of the fire, in spite of the extreme agitation of the moment, were speedily removed without injury, to the other rooms of the building, and the patients of the ward were rapidly cleared of their bedding, furniture and carpeting, principally by the nurses, whose activity and composure in so trying a moment, deserved the highest praise. The fire was soon from the fenced and the heating that part of the house, in a sitting room appropriated to the convalescent insane, and speedily opened to a large column of flame, which unfortunately was not calculated to give it a rapidly increased degree of violence. Having destroyed that, it went through the floor, burning the joists, when the current of water counted its further progress.

Thomas Randolph, has been discharged from custody by Chief Justice Marshall. He stated it as his opinion that "the agent of the Treasury has exceeded the authority given by law, and consequently that the imprisoning is illegal. Mr. Randolph is to be discharged from custody." The decision of the Court was received by the crowd in attendance with the most evident delight. Even the respect for the Court, and the veneration which is felt by every individual in the community, for this distinguished individual who sits as the presiding Judge, could not suppress an outward and noisy demonstration of the gratification of the audience.

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The Quaker Controversy.—It appears from the Journal of Commerce, that a case involving the same principle as that recently tried in New Jersey, is now pending in New York. It seems that a bill has been filed in the Vice Chancellor's Court, by the Trustees and Property Committee of the Orthodox Monthly Meeting in New York, touching certain real estate, viz. about 15 lots of ground, including two meeting houses, a school houses, and grave yard, the litigation of which is expected to be long-continued. A motion was made on Monday by Mr. Ketchum, that in the mean time a Receiver be appointed to receive the rents of the estate and preserve the property until a decree is had; also for the use of one of the meeting houses for worship and transaction of business; and for the use, in common with the Hicksites, of the grave yard for the burial of their dead, and also of part of the school house: The motion was to have been argued on Tuesday.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the District of the Southern Liberties, held at their Hall, on Tuesday evening, Edward D. Cornell, Esq. was chosen Police Magistrate of the District, for the ensuing year. The following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Public Schools:

John Childs,	Joseph Warner,
Wm. J. Duane,	Geo. M. Justice,
Benj. Matthias,	Daniel Clark,
Peter A. Keyser,	John Thompson,
Charles Naylor,	John J. Hart,
John Evans,	John Taylor.

We understand that the Managers of the Philadelphia Sacred Music Society, have determined that the next concert for the season shall take place on Thursday evening, the 23d inst. Among the pieces to be performed on the occasion, will be several select solos, duetts and choruses, from Haydn's celebrated oratorio of the Seasons.

A beautiful quarto engraving of the Rev. James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Stephen's Church, in this city, has been published by Carey & Hart, taken from a painting by Sully, engraved in the first style of workmanship, by Mr. J. Sartain. The likeness is excellent.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Basil Hall's Fragments.

Mr. Edward C. Mielke, No. 181 Market street, has just published, in two volumes, a second and third series of "Fragments of Voyages and Travels—by Capt Basil Hall." These sketches are written in a pleasant style, though occasionally prolix, and give descriptions of scenes and adventures in almost all parts of the world. The Captain is evidently a man of observation, though not always correct, may be warped by prejudice, and when disposed he can dish up an agreeable a melange of adventures as any writer we know of. We have marked for insertion, a very interesting sketch of a visit to the Sultan of Tonicana, in Borneo, with anecdotes of Sir Samuel Hood, which will give the reader a fair specimen of the style and character of the "Fragments."

We have been favored with the following pamphlets: "Minutes of the proceedings of a Convention held at Warren, Ohio, Nov. 1833, on the subject of connecting the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canals." An abstract of the doings of this body, has already appeared in the papers.

"The Captives—a poem, in three cantos. Boston —Munroe & Francis." A very pleasant production, by no means destitute of talent.

"Proposals for the American Steam Engine Company, for the construction of Locomotive Engines, &c." Applications to be made to William Norris, Secretary, Philadelphia.

The first and second volumes of Greenlaw's Periodical Library, the last of which has just been completed, now lie upon our table, glittering from the hands of the binder, but presenting a much more imposing appearance within. On examining the contents of the two volumes, we are surprised to find them of such varied and delightful interest. No less than twenty-nine works of different kinds, have been crowded into these two volumes, and yet not one. They titles are as follow:—The Life and Trials of Peyril of Man; History of Peter the Great, by Count Segur; Scenes of a country through France and Italy, by Wm. Hazlitt; The Last Essays of Elia; The Wounded Spirit; The Life, Martial and Miscellaneous Poems of Kotzner, the Germans Warrior Scholar; Kotzner's Rose Tales; Tecumseh, a Drama; Tales of the Moravian Missions, &c.; The Game of Life; The Young Poet; Helen Waters; The Brothers; The Rival, by the author of Sketches of Switzerland; Sketches and Anecdotes of Painters; Critical sketches of the character and genius of Scott and Byron; Journal of an Officer, employed in the expedition under the command of Capt. Owen, on the Western Coast of Africa; Notes of a Tour in Allemni; Biographical and critical sketches of Sir James Mackintosh and Lord Brougham; Sermons of Africanus; Recollections of Jane Taylor, by Mrs. Fletcher, late Miss Jewsbury; Sketch of the genus and character of Wordsworth, with selections from his Lyrical Ballads; Nine Months' Residence in New Zealand; The Mission of Dungee; History of the Ottoman or Turkish Empire; The Trveler; Domestic Manners in the West Indies, by Mrs. Carmichael; Biographical Sketch of William Wilberforce; Medal and Things.

The price of this work is but five dollars a year, and it gives forty-eight large octavo pages weekly for that sum. It is indeed truly surprising, how many good things can be crowded into so small a space, and afterwards sold at so low a price.

TREATISE ON ASTRONOMY.

Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard, have just published in one volume of 400 pages, "A Treatise on Astronomy. By Sir John F. W. Herschel, D. C. L. and G. F. R. S." &c. It contains a vast fund of important information on this interesting science, and many plates, illustrations, plates, &c. to facilitate the clear knowledge of all its important branches. The various subjects noticed are systematically arranged, and treated of in familiar language.

That Astronomy there is no subject in the whole range of science, more deeply interesting to the inquiring mind; and a work like the present, embodying the researches of many distinguished natural philosophers, and bringing their investigations down to the present time, cannot but prove a valuable acquisition to every one's library.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.
MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

We are anxious to give our numerous readers a view of the important proceedings of Congress, but find it impossible to crowd in the whole of the great speeches, without excluding most of our usual variety. We, however, give below many of the strong points of Mr. Clay's speech, and doubt not, they will be acceptable to a majority of our readers.

Mr. Clay rose

Tuskegee the tyrant of Ailly,
Went given it all to Saveorn.

For the Steamboat Evening Post

TO MR. TYONE POWER.

Dear Tyone, in whose veins is flowing
The noble blood of many a sire,
Who gave to Erin's name its glowing
And lofty place in Fame's proud choir,
Thy father's fame, thy mother's worth
Are not a mere all of mine,
But heritage to Erin's every hearth,
Her boast of manhood, love, and fun,
Of wit and humor, and of song,
And her proud generosity and zeal,
Which, when the world's cold heart is wrong,
Will stand out in brighter steel.
Thy name is known, or can be soon,
To all lands, and hence, all can enjoy
In home like Pat's good humoured face,
In brogue and blunder, wit and fun,
The home-created bounds the race;
Thy father's fame, and then another,
Have made thee known to all the world,
And given thee the means of doubting,
Of those on whom thy genius burned,
Of whom you may be proud to own,
And you may count them one of you,
Even with that look of yours like Pat,
You wondered when they'd sit down at
this noon like gentlemen to dine,
And the whole thing was but a play.
And yet you would not have it said
That you were ashamed of your own
blood,
Like Tyone Power, the Tyrant of Ailly,
Who left his name to the Tyone Power,
Tyrone, whose name is a Kearney
Among those on the Graves of Blarney.
Or falling on an enemy cannon,
Or planted at Quebec his task,
And your wild genius here speak you'd twist 'em
Around your fingers, and shake over shown ye,
As the intrepid hero in Mulberry
Or Patrick's Day, or Paddy Carey,
Or that great order of the day,
I suspect can tell you what I felt,
That Power could make my heart so melt,
Or make me melt in tears,
Possibly to see appears,
The strongest thing I've ever known,
That can move very look, and sound,
In half with such an echoing shout,
Down hundred human's bursting out
Should there so hold the entranced soul,
That the whole town, enchanted should roll
Over a check, whose source a minute
Silenced, some joy sat abroad within it
Or, wondering Power, oh! wonderous tact,
Firmly to write, and then, to act,
Those wonderful actions, aural
Into the heart, and make it feel.
Such, I have seen, the master wave
The wits, and writings of a song,
Of whom, if one commanding sky,
Some master power has by,
Hundreds, are thousands, then will say,
"Such is the day."
So much like like your actions seem,
Such the true truth I believe,
But not your wide extended range,
Apart such a wonderous change,
As in O'Keefe's, poor wight,
Would know the new created knight,
Or him, who was the greatest jury?
Or you have Aubrey Bear?
Then, I speak O'Toole, for Pat,
Teddy O'Dougherty, and that
Most wonderful soul, his Sadie allow
Who laughed her body, the Red Cow;
And feel sincere of all the rest,
Of Power's wonderful merit.

I.

HOME PICKS.—There was once a country storekeeper, who was remarkable for the high prices he charged for his goods. A customer calling one day, said: "Mr. Smith, how much do you charge a yard for that broadcloth?" "Three dollars a yard, sir," was the reply. "Why, sir," said the customer, "I can get it for two dollars and a half in the city." "Then, sir," said the storekeeper, "you had better go there." "I intend to," was the reply, "but I thought I would call and see what you asked for it first."

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A GOOD STORY.

There lived, lately in one of mountainous counties of Western Virginia, two farmers, and, consequently, neighbors, named Harry Snyder and Jake Fulwider; they were both honest, industrious men, but their dispositions differed widely, and Jake Fulwider—very much to the annoyance of his neighbor—was in the habit of indulging in the occasional dissipation of getting drunk. This was a habit which Harry Snyder could not tolerate, and he frequently remonstrated with Jake on the subject, but to no purpose. The latter would promise amendment, and for a few days would be sober, but then he would relapse into his old habits, and Harry Snyder would have to remonstrate with him again. This was frequently done, and Harry Snyder would tell Jake that he would not attempt to interfere in the matter any more, but would let him go to the devil his own way. Jake would promise that this should be the last time, and Harry Snyder would forgive him.

"Adah and Zillah!
Ye wives of Lamech! hearken unto my speech."

"Adah and Zillah!" [hear my voice;
Ye wives of Lamech! hearken unto my speech.

"For I have slain a man to my wounding,
And a young man to my hurt."

Here is supplications concerning the man slain in the first clause, we have the additional information in the second that he was a young man.

"If Cain shall be avenged seven fold,
Truly Lamech seventy and seven fold."

The antithesis in this couplet consists, not in contrary, but in aggravation of the preceding terms—seven fold contrasted with seventy and seven fold.

The context of this passage has a peculiar interest at the time, when the promiscuous slaughtering of enemies is taken off from the multitude, and blood spilling is become so much the privilege of the great in Britain as liberty. This Lamech, who, if not the inventor of poetry, was one of the earliest of poets, had three sons of whom Jabal, the father of such as dwell in tents, followed agriculture; Jubal the father of all such as handle harp and organ, cultivated music; while Tubal-cain, an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron, practised handicraft. Thus, in the seventh generation of man, in one family we find agriculture, music, ingenuity, and the mechanical arts.

The next case upon which occurs in Sacred Writ are the words of Noah, when he awoke from his wine, and knew what had been done to him by his younger son:

"Cursed be Canaan;
A servant of servants shall he be to his brethren."

Jabal first found food and raiment,
And Canaan shall be his servant:
God shall enlarge Japheth,
And he shall dwell in the tents of Shem,
And Canaan shall be his servant."

This quotation is worth preserving itself, as a curious poetry, by the introduction of a fine pastoral image—"Japheth enlarged, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem. But these lines are more striking, as exhibiting the first example of the exercise of poetry and prophecy, for in those primitive days,

"She sacred name
Of prophet and of poet were the same."

Cowper.

I have passed over the reputed prophecies of Enoch before the flood, because, though we have a quotation from them in the Epistle of St. Jude, the original language in which they were uttered is either itself extinct, or, if it were the Hebrew, has long since ceased to embodied them. It may be observed, however, that the translated extract in the Greek Testament, bears tokens of the original having been rhythmical, which is especially indicated by the use of one emphatical word four times in succession—a mode of ornament that would hardly have occurred in prose composition, even in the age of Adam, but must be gracefully adapted to the cadence and character of the most ancient mode of verse.

Jude's introducing one upon Enos and Jacob are at least presumptive evidence of the advanced state of sacred literature, existing, as it probably may yet be, vested in his age. The extract, I believe, do not allow the language to exceed the double stanza of Hebrew rhythm. If so, the passage may be, without hesitation, set down as the oldest specimen of *prose* in the world.

Of the words of dying Jacob, however, there is no question that they consist of them; now, on the subsistance of them at once poetry and prophecy of the highest order. It might add to the interest of the whole, if one commencing sky, memorable passage from Holofernes, are thousandth—then will say, "Such is the day."

So much like like your actions seem,
Such the true truth I believe,
But not your wide extended range,
Apart such a wonderous change,
As in O'Keefe's, poor wight,
Would know the new created knight,
Or him, who was the greatest jury?
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Rural Economist.

From the Providence Republican Herald.

GO AND WORK THE RIGHT WAY.

ADDRESSED TO FARMERS.

I am sorry to see by the last speech of the administration I am about to give. Beyond upon it, you do not "work it right," or you would make your farms just twice as much as they are now. Now, I will tell you how to attach.

You would find it much more profitable to farm twenty acres well, than to farm forty acres ill. Just one season I made my grandfather present at the time of the harvest, and he said, "Why, Harry, I see that you do not know better than a common crop of thirty or forty bushels." You will certainly say it is, and that the same breath as a "damage" to make such a statement. My lad being much talented with ground enough to raise a hundred bushels of corn to the acre, I put on easily in the month of March, about one hundred bushels of ashes to the acre, which soon destroys all kind of vermin, being an excellent strong manure, and ploughed it and harrowed the ground over and over, until it was completely mellow. I then put in every eight hills filled with long manure, and after covering the seed with the hoe, I covered the hills over with warm water, I scattered a pint of lime over every hill, and then covered the hills full with the loose earth. In about a week the corn began to come up plentifully, after which I turned it with the plough and gave it a slight hoeing. I then let it alone, and when it was as high as my hand, and not a spire of it was without two ears on it, I went to it with the hoe, and things I mentioned, and equally well, and I have been offered for it, which is not yet able to eat the ears of the best horses I have. I think them in little doubt of the life of this valuable crop, and therefore I have longed by this mode of feeding—I have begun to run an equal quantity of cut straw and potatoes; tacked with a little meal, and I find it a very economical way as they are productive of waste; for to save trouble they are always filled with a large quantity of water, as tainted will be the bounds of the animal as to be wasted. Thus, I have given you a hint, and I hope you will act upon it.

MASON'S RAISIN.—The principle upon which these ought to be constructed is very simple.

1. That the bed of the road shall be g raied, or fashioned, while the work is dry. And

2. That a shall be so covered and protected, as always to remain dry.

The covering is to be stone, broken into pieces not to exceed two inches in diameter, put on and compressed, to the depth of about six inches at earth, and not g aid, that they may unite by their angles, by heavy pressure from the surface, so as to form a compact mass to water from above. If the stone exceed two inches, the foot of the horse, or the wheel, converts them into a d ddle form, decreases one surface, elevates the other, the centre of the stone becoming the fulcrum. The g ave stone thus made to fit close, and to form a solid mass leaving no compact. Earth, sand and gravel prevent that perfect union of the angles which renders the covering impervious to water.

The protection required is,

1. Such a body of earthy means, to prevent the metal covering from spreading, as this would let in water.

2. By drains upon the sides of sufficient depth to give a current of water, and not so near to the surface of the arch to their bottoms, that the bed of the road may not become wet by capillary attraction.

3. By sufficient outlets, through the curb stones, for the water which falls upon the sides of the road to run readily into the side gutters. And

4. By a thin covering of earth upon stone, the first indications of a rut; which, if suffered to remain, will soon want so deep as to let the water through the covering, and wash out the bed of the road.

The durability of a M'Adam's road, or the expense of keeping it in repair, will depend upon a due observance of these rules, and upon the quality of the stone of which the road is formed. Limestone will not render the material of the less liable to wear. Granite is the best material; quartz and lime stone good; flint indifferent, or clay slate, should be avoided. *Gen. Far.*

Isaac Negereus,

BOOT and Shoe Maker, No. 8 North street between Fourth and Fifth streets, Baltimore, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the above business in the above stand, where he will be happy to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will endeavor to keep a good assortment of work, which will be of the best materials and good workmanship.

may 25—6m*

A Card.

MRS. BERING, (N. Y.) Dentist, No. 1 Park, (opposite the Post Office,) respectfully gives notice that she has now accommodations for a few boarders, and will attend to any professional calls.

may 25—6m*

Ellis Middleton—Dentist,

REMOVED to No. 106 Sproats street below Third—E. M. will be found at his office, at all hours, except from 12 to 1 o'clock, when he is engaged at his residence.

Referred to Nathaniel Patrick, my medical preceptor of 1826 and '27, and to Dr. [illegible] jan 4—3 mos

For Sale.

A PAPER MILL and farm attached, situated on Loudon Branch township, Chester county, Pa. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber, who will give them a bargain. The mill has three engines, with water power sufficient to drive them at all times. Apply to

GEORGE M. LEVIS.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living in the premises.

GEORGE M. LEVIS.

jan 4—3t 50 North Fourth st. Philadelphia.

Information Wanted.

ON the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, Monroe county, state of Germany, resided in Baltimore. Once when I was in Germany, I met with a young man of the name of him, will confer a favour on me by writing to me at Rochester, Monroe county, N. Y. I am the son of the above mentioned Conrad Schmidt, and I am desirous to learn the present address of my father, in order to correspond with him. Any person who will favour me with the information